





# DR. COFER'S MOLOKAI REPORT

## Face to Face Sur- vey of Hawaii's Lepers.

(Washington Star, Oct. 18.)

**A** MOST interesting account of an inspection of the leper settlement on the island of Molokai, Hawaii, has been made to the marine hospital service by L. E. Cofer, chief quarantine officer of the Hawaiian Islands. The visit was made during the month of September on the invitation of the Hawaiian territorial board of health. It is explained that the board of health makes regularly an annual visit to the settlement, and as everything is arranged beforehand for this inspection Dr. Cofer explains that one is able to see and learn more in one day in following them in their investigations than would be possible in a week under ordinary circumstances. In Dr. Cofer's narrative account of the trip he says:

"We left Honolulu at 9 p. m. of September 6, and arrived at Kalapapa about 7 o'clock the following morning. The leper settlement is located upon, or may be said in a general way to comprise a tongue-shaped peninsula, which juts out into the ocean from about the center of the northern coast of Molokai. This tongue of land is shut off from the rest of the island by a mountain range, which extends east and west along the northern coast, and which presents to the sea and also to the leper settlement a series of bold precipitous and rugged cliffs, which rise to elevations varying from 1,800 to 3,000 feet. The steamer approaches the peninsula at a right angle, thereby giving the observer an excellent idea of the relation which it bears to the rest of the island. Indeed, the sight in the early morning is a very impressive one. As the sun rises, the peninsula is thrown into a shadow, and the lofty cliffs are brought into bold relief. The huge furrows on the face of the precipice soon come into view, causing one for the moment the vagary that it too has assumed a leonine countenance after its many years of vigil over the unfortunates below and against the escape of whom it has ever formed a most discouraging barrier. As the steamer draws nearer, the pretty little town of Kalapapa comes into view. At a distance it looks like any prosperous little town, but when the anchor is dropped one is near enough to see the white cottages and churches, which are surrounded in most instances by stone or lava fences inclosing yards planted with tropical fruits and flowers. I was reminded of a summer resort I had seen somewhere. The shore is lined with large rocks, and, on account of the almost constant northerly swell, is rather dangerous to approach, even in a small boat, which, by the way, is the only means of making a landing. There were at least 400 lepers, the greater part of them gaily dressed and decorated with flowers (leis), gathered at the landing to meet us. The leper band was playing, and things in general took on the appearance of a country fair.

"The crowd had gathered both in anticipation of the visit of the board of health and to greet their friends and relatives who had made the trip with us. I was immediately struck by the fact that while I saw a number of distorted faces, indeed some even in a frightful condition, I did not see an unhappy one. I saw several lepers with their faces furrowed and distorted beyond recognition, wearing white duck trousers and straw hats of the most modern shape, these latter adorned, as is almost inevitable in Hawaii, with leis. Notwithstanding the incongruity of this combination of Hawaiian holiday dress and leprosy, one could not but admire the hopeful and cheerful way in which these poor people resigned themselves to their fate. Be it said to the credit of some one that such contentment can only thrive on a comfortable mode of life and good treatment.

### A BEAUTIFUL SPOT

The peninsula has an area of eight square miles, being only a very small part of the island of Molokai, with its area of 261 square miles. I mention this because a great many have the impression that the whole of Molokai is given up to the segregation of lepers. The breadth of the base of the peninsula where it joins the cliffs is two and three-quarter miles breadth at the center, two and one-half at length one mile.

"The soil is composed of a conglomerate lava and sand, and with irrigation is very productive. The village of Kalapapa is situated on the western shore not far removed from the face of the cliff and on the eastern shore similarly situated is the town of Kalawao. Between these towns, but nearer to Kalapapa than to Kalawao, is the extensive crater of Kahukou. This crater is an elevation of 483 feet above the sea level and is supposed to have formed during its period of activity the land on which the leper settlement now stands.

"The village of Kalawao is exposed to the full force of the usually prevailing northeast trade winds, and on this account presents a rather bleak appearance. It is said that during the winter months the climate here is most unpleasant, being bleak, cold and rainy. Kalapapa, on the other hand, is protected by the crater of Kahukou, and being further removed from the mountains, has the benefit of the sun's rays. The tropical vegetation and the abundance of game here show the good climatic advantages which this place possesses.

"About 800 lepers live in Kalapapa, and probably one-third that number

Kalawao. They have, however, taken up their houses here and there throughout the peninsula, giving to the latter in general the appearance of an eastern suburban town.

"A great many of the lepers have saddle horses, and some of them very good ones. The board of health hired enough of them to mount the whole party, and we were soon on our tour of inspection. Our first trip was to Waiuku valley, where the board of health has two patches of land, and on account of the scarcity of land has undertaken its cultivation for the lepers since 1897. This is done under the supervision of Mr. Reynolds, the superintendent of the settlement, and the labor is performed by the lepers, who are paid for this at current rates.

"From this valley comes the water supply for the whole settlement. From springs in the mountain side an eight-inch pipe carries at the present time 1,500,000 gallons of water daily. It is said that the development of ten times this quantity would be possible. The party next visited the town of Kalawao, I do not believe I ever took a lovelier ride nor affording such a variety of scenery in such a short space of time. The trip across from Kalapapa to Kalawao was not unlike a trip across the rolling country of Virginia, but suddenly, with little warning, we were in a narrow bridge path with the waves dashing at the horses' feet on one side and on the other our elbows touching the absolutely perpendicular precipice rising nearly 3,000 feet.

"Grand as the sight was, it is said that after a rain storm, when the sides of the cliff have numerous cascades showing, the effect is much finer. The scenery suddenly changes when the valley is shut in on three sides by towering ramparts of rock, with its floor of green taro, terraced upward and backward almost as far as the eye can reach, is one of the finest sights I have ever seen.

### A LEPER BAND.

"The town of Kalawao was next inspected. Here is located the church built by Father Damien, who, in the year 1873, gave his life for the lepers. The grave of this great good man is also here. The appearance of the town in general was very good. The houses were not as good as those in Kalapapa, and perhaps showed their age more, yet they did not show neglect, and the extreme neatness of their yards and the roads in front of them, was remarkable, calling forth from the inspecting party many words of praise for the superintendent of the settlement, Mr. Reynolds. The Baldwin Home for leper boys was next visited. This is run under the supervision of Brother Dutton, and has at this writing 112 inmates. Here among these boys we saw leprosy in all its forms, and in almost every stage, from the slight fullness between the eyes to the marked types of furrowed or leonine face, with ear lobes elongated and ulcerating surfaces, and from the slightest anaesthetic form affecting, perhaps, only the ulnar nerve, to the most revolting mutilations. The leper boys have organized a band, and they played a number of selections for us. They were dressed in very neat uniforms, and played, I thought, marvelously well.

"There were several well-advanced cases of tubercular leprosy among them, and it was plain that this band would soon be given at least two of its members on account of the mutilation which their disease causes. "This fact made their entertainment a rather pathetic one. We visited the bath-rooms used in connection with the Goto treatment, which, by the way, I was informed was the only treatment regularly carried out at the settlement. The patients are bathed two or three times daily in warm water of a temperature from 90 degrees to 100 degrees F. An infusion of a few ounces of ichthyol bark, together with a certain proportion of saltpetre and sulphur, is placed in each bath. In connection with the bath certain remedial agents are used internally. These are given in the form of a tea and also a pill. Their nature is unknown. I was told that by promoting cleanliness and free perspiration the Goto baths were beneficial.

"The party now returned to Kalapapa and visited the Bishop Home for leper girls. This is managed by the Catholic sisters, and has at this writing 109 inmates. The institution presented a particularly neat and well kept appearance. The wards were nicely kept and the patients seemed very comfortable. I did not notice very many advanced cases of leprosy, except in the hospital, where there were several presenting the most marked moribund state. In one case the nose had become completely absorbed. I noticed here one leper mother with a non-leprosy child. I was informed that there were seventy-eight such children in the settlement. The board of health transfers to the Kapoloani home in Honolulu the non-leprosy children of lepers, provided the consent of the parents is given.

### TO PREVENT CONTAGION

"The board of health has just inaugurated a new system for preventing the lepers and their relatives and friends from embracing and kissing each other during this annual visit. It consists in marching the visitors immediately from the steamer landing to a corral with a double fence. The friends are compelled to remain inside this inclosure, and the lepers are allowed to gather around and talk to them through the bars. As there is little use in sending lepers to visit if their friends are to be allowed to visit and establish above this measure must appear to the lay mind as being one absolutely necessary for the protection of the community at large. While before visitors were allowed to go to Molokai only once a year, under the corral system they are to be allowed to visit their unfortunate friends and relatives at any time.

A new home the Sea View House has been built at Kalapapa for the leper boys. This is a very substantial building, and is somewhat imposing in appearance. There are twenty-six inmates here, who are cared for and fed by the leprosy charges and his assistants.

"At noon the party returned to the settlement, where the board of health had provided luncheon. The house is large and spacious, and is surrounded by well kept grounds. No lepers are ever allowed within this inclosure. Over 400 lepers had assembled in front of the gate of this place by the time luncheon was over and the visiting party were given a concert by the Kalapapa band. The president of the board of health announced that he was ready to listen to any complaints or petitions which the assembled crowd had to lay before him. The grievances proved to be remarkably few in number and either trivial or of reasonable nature. The board of health store was then visited. This is kept by a leper, an employee of the board, and it is not unlike the average country store of the better class. The receipts in 1900 amounted to \$12,414. As the store is of the life including clothes and medicine free to every leper, the amount (in this amount of money) is

# WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE BIG ISLAND OF HAWAII

**HILLO, October 31.**—A new political party has been organized which is to supplant the Independent Hawaiian party, the new organization to be altogether republican in politics. At a second meeting Wednesday night at the armory the question of a successor to Representative Ewaliki was generally discussed. There were many speeches made, and the spirit of feeling was plainly toward a man who would be satisfactory to all parties. The name of John Baker was mentioned, but he would not allow his name to be considered. The final vote resulted in the nomination of James Lewis, a defeated candidate on the republican ticket at the last election. There was a strong vote for David Ewaliki and J. K. Pahoa, and Kealawa came in for scattering votes. A little row was raised when it was proposed to raise \$25 by subscription to pay the cost of securing a petition and filing the certificate of nomination of Mr. Lewis. It was finally settled by allowing Mr. Lewis to pay his own bills. Lewis is a prosperous half Hawaiian contractor and being chosen from the republican ranks stands a good chance of endorsement from the other practical result to come from the organization of the Hawaiian republican society.

William Watt, a locomotive engineer on the Okaia plantation, was killed last week by a boulder which fell upon him from a high hill, while he was standing at the side of his engine. The heavy stone fractured his skull and death ensued the next day.

The Sunday closing law is now being enforced. Several Oriental stores were ordered closed up on the Sabbath by Captain Lake, and did so only under protest.

The annual meeting of the Hilo Library Association was held Saturday, November 21. New officers were elected, and the reports of the past year read.

A farewell banquet was given Saturday evening to C. H. Falter by the members of the Masonic lodge, previous to his departure for San Francisco. A banquet was served at which there were seventy plates, and at which E. E. Richards acted as toastmaster.

Mr. and Mrs. David Helela are mourning the loss of their youngest daughter, Mary.

Fathers Boardman and Megevev have returned from Walluku and will hold a mission here prior to their return to Honolulu on November 17.

Judge Little has taken under advisement the suit of H. Hackfeld & Co. vs. The Hilo Railway, for \$10,000 on mechanical lien. The trial occurred two days ago.

Judge Little had a peculiar habeas corpus case in court this week. A Japanese woman who had sued for divorce was imprisoned in his home by her husband, to keep her from appearing in court. She has been released.

The wedding of Miss Katalina Hamlin Clark and Charles B. Sedgwick, which was solemnized Wednesday evening at the foreign church was a very brilliant affair. At 7 o'clock the organ pealed forth the "Bridal Procession" from Lohengrin, as the groom accompanied by his best man, Mr. W. T. Baldwin, approached the altar from the right.

The music changed into the "Bridal Chorus" of the bride, preceded by the ushers, Mr. T. C. Ridgway and Mr. Ralph Baldwin, the flower girl, Miss Margaret Scott and the matron of honor, Mrs. W. T. Baldwin, entered the church from the left. During the short but impressive ceremony performed by Mr. Cruzan, the "Song of the Evening Star," from "Tannhauser," was played.

It is rumored that a tract of land in Oiaa at 29 miles will shortly be leased and thrown into a stock or dairy ranch. Dame rumor has it that A. E. Sutton, Peter Lee, C. E. Richardson, J. Martin Lee, Martin Porter, A. J. W. McKenzie and Martin Powers are interested in it.

A Japanese was drowned in Walluku. The body was found floating past the Pitman street bridge and rescued just as it was about to float to sea. The body was very much swollen, and gashes were found on the head and under the chin. An inquest was held.

The varieties of the diseases of leprosy, tubercular and anaesthetic, are said to exist at the settlement in about equal number.

**THE THREE OLDEST PATIENTS.** "It is said that cases of tubercular and anaesthetic leprosy rare of bolts occur in same family. The three oldest patients now at the settlement arrived in the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, respectively.

"I saw the one who arrived in 1875 and was surprised at the relatively slow advancement of the disease in his case. The number of commitments to the settlement each year has gradually decreased during the past ten years. The following shows these transactions for the time stated:

"Commitments—1891, 122; 1892, 101; 1893, 211; 1894, 128; 1895, 106; 1896, 143; 1897, 122; 1898, 81; 1899, 61; 1900, 85.

"It has been contended by some that even the number sent up during the past three years, while relatively smaller than the number for the preceding years, was larger than it should be, if one was to believe that leprosy was decreasing, a result promised when the Molokai settlement was first established. The facts show that the hunt throughout the islands for lepers has never before been carried on with as much vigor as it is now, and that the decrease in the annual number of commitments is the greatest proof of the fact that the disease is decreasing.

"I noticed a great many lepers wearing glasses, and I saw several totally blind. I was told that the eyes were affected in nearly ten per cent of the cases. In some cases the blindness was caused by a simple invasion of the optic nerve. In others the process had spread into the anterior chamber of the conjunctiva.

"I noticed a peculiar hoarseness that several of the very sick lepers had, but the disgusting smell that I had heard so much about I found no worse than that found in almost any almshouse, however well kept it might be. It is said that those patients having leprosy ulcersations in the nose give off a most horrible smell unless they receive very active local treatment with antiseptics.

"The leprosy ulceration found in the bowels is believed to be caused by swallowing the pus secreted from these nasal sores. Dr. Pratt, the executive officer of the board of health, told me of a case which had lately arrived at the settlement, in which skin taken from several localities showing the leprosy process had failed to show the bacilli, while the latter were demonstrated at once in the nasal secretions.

"A great many observers believe that infection from leprosy takes place most frequently through the inhalation of dust. The fact that in the past ten years only ten clean persons have been infected at Molokai, notwithstanding the amount of dust that is constantly present all over the settlement, does not add weight to the inhalation theory, even though we assume that these ten infections were caused in this way alone.

**COST OF MAINTENANCE.** "The cost of maintaining the settlement is much less than would be naturally expected. The general expenses are itemized as follows:

"Board and cartage for lepers, \$1,500; medical examinations, \$1,000; freight and passage, \$18,000; Kailua station expenses, \$12,000; Baldwin Home Expenses, \$8,000; Bishop Home Expenses, \$2,000; lumber and building materials, \$2,000; incidentals, \$3,000; medicines, \$10,000; beef and cattle, \$45,000; poi, \$25,000; bread, \$8,000; rice, \$5,000; flour and other supplies, \$12,500. Total, \$120,000.

In other words, nearly 1,100 persons are housed, fed, clothed and governed for \$120,000 for two years, or for \$60,000 a year.

"That this is a relatively small amount on which to operate such a settlement any one will admit. That an additional 1,000 lepers could be placed there and kept at a smaller relative cost was a fact that was also apparent.

"The number of lepers the place is capable of accommodating is practically without limit, and it occurred to me that it is made our national leper sanitarium.

"At 5 p. m. the inspection was over and we returned to the vessel. The band played us off and the same crowd was assembled at the landing, some of them giving the native wave to their departing friends. We were soon on board the steamer and on our way home. I have to thank President H. C. Sloggett, and other members of the board of health, including Dr. Pratt, the executive officer, for very many courtesies and much information while on this trip."

# EVENTS IN VALLEY ISLE

## Japanese Celebrate Emperor's Birthday.

MAUI, Nov. 2.—The Japanese of Maui will enthusiastically celebrate their Emperor's birthday anniversary on all the plantations of the island.

Inasmuch as the law of the land prohibits sports and games on November 3d, coming this year on Sunday, some of the plantations have granted Saturday, the 2nd, as a special holiday, while others have set apart Monday, the 4th, for the same purpose. Saturday, the 2nd, will be kept in a festive manner by the "children of the rising sun" of Walluku, Spreckelsville, Kahului, Paia and Hamakua, while the "little brown men" of Kihai will regard Monday, the 4th, in the same manner.

During the 2nd wrestling contests for prizes will take place at Kahului, Hamakua and other places.

During the evening of the same day Japanese theatrical exhibitions will be given at Kihai and at Camp 3, Spreckelsville. November 3d is the greatest of Japanese holidays on Maui as elsewhere.

### CHURCH CONFERENCE.

Yesterday, the 1st, delegates from all the Maui Hawaiian churches assembled in the Kaahumanu church of Walluku for the purpose of holding their annual convention at which church and Sunday school matters are fully discussed, reports rendered, and the program for the coming year arranged. The meeting will continue for a week, two days of which are set apart for church affairs, two days for Sunday school business and two days for the concerns of the Hawaiian Board. Rev. O. P. Emerson and Rev. Mr. Timoteo are the representatives of Oahu.

In place of the traditional ice cream and strawberry festival, or the customary bazaar Hawaiians when they wish to raise money for the church give a luau for which tickets are sold. Today for the benefit of Kaahumanu church of Walluku a grand luau is being given for which more than 500 tickets have been disposed of.

It is stated that all the Hawaiian Sunday schools of the Territory will hold a convention at Lahaina next June. A similar convention was held this year in Hilo.

### BONES OF A JAPANESE.

On Thursday, Oct. 31st, the bones of a Japanese were found in the woods at Naillihale gulch which is about three miles mauka of the ditch superintendent's house at Kailua in the Hualo region.

Mr. George Baldwin, surveyor for the Haiku Sugar Co., has a camp there being engaged in laying out ditches and tunnels for water. His assistant, a Japanese, while engaged in cutting away the undergrowth of the forest found these bones which had evidently been there for a long time, as all the clothing had rotted away and nothing remained with the bones excepting a pocket compass of Japanese make, a Japanese ink tablet and a few other small articles.

Japanese state that no one excepting an educated man knows the use of a compass in Japan, and so it is thought by Deputy Sheriff Kalama that this man was attempting with the aid of the compass to cross over the mountain for the spot where he lost his life is at 2,300 feet elevation, and in an almost inaccessible place, perhaps never before trodden by a human being. An inquest will be held next week.

### GENERAL NOTES.

During Sunday morning, Oct. 27th, Rev. Mr. Thwing gave an interesting discourse on "China and the Chinese" in the Pala Foreign Church.

Dysentery is epidemic at Paia. On Tuesday morning, Oct. 29th, Fathers Boardman and Megevev left Walluku for Lahaina intending to take the Kailua the same evening for Hilo. During their stay in Walluku they gave lectures on the evenings of Oct. 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th. They completed their work of forming the Jesuit mission on Monday night.

It is prophesied that as soon as crude oil for fuel is in use at Spreckelsville, Hamakua, Paia and Kihai the price per cord for fire-wood will diminish considerably throughout Makawao district from which place the supply of wood is obtained for Central Maui.

The two Portuguese who were buried by the cave-in at the pump on Paia plantation last week are doing well at Paia hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hobron and daughter are guests of Mrs. H. A. Baldwin.

Mrs. D. C. Lindsay of Paia makes a trip to Honolulu today.

All Saint's Day was observed at the Makawao Catholic church. Father James Helel holding services.

Weather Dry all the week.

### JUMPED ON A TENPENNY NAIL.

The little daughter of Mr. J. N. Powell jumped on an inverted rack of tenpenny nails, and thrust one nail entirely through her foot, and a second one half way through. Chamberlain's Pain Balm was promptly applied, and five minutes later the pain had disappeared, and no more suffering was experienced. In three days the child was wearing her shoe as usual, and with absolutely no discomfort. Mr. Powell is a well known merchant of Forkland, Va. U. S. A. Pain Balm is an antiseptic and heals such injuries without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment.

For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

The American Museum explorations seem to prove that Colorado had four distinct types of early horses, almost contemporaneous.

# TEACHERS' TROUBLES

## A TRYING OCCUPATION FOR WOMEN WITH DELICATE NERVES

The Hard Work Entailed by the Charge of a School Room Often Causes the Health to Break Down.

From The Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn. Teaching school is an occupation which has many attractions for cultured women, but it also has many drawbacks and often affects their health seriously. Especially is this so in the case of women with delicate nervous systems and those with a tendency to pulmonary troubles. Miss Mary K. Powers, of Ellsworth, Wis., is a teacher whose health was broken down by the hard work which the charge of a large school entails. She says:

"During the winter of 1898, while teaching school, I became subject to nervousness, which grew worse until my whole system was run down. My back ached and at times I was so dizzy that I could hardly stand. My limbs were swollen and always tired, so that I felt no more rested in the morning than when I went to bed. I was also troubled with a cough and the food I ate did not strengthen me. This condition, accompanied by palpitation of the heart, kept up for several months until in March, when I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in a Juneau, Wisconsin, newspaper.

"I began taking the pills and in about a week I noticed a change for the better. I felt so encouraged by this improvement that I kept on taking them until I had used three boxes, and was entirely cured. I always keep Pink Pills by me and take them occasionally when I feel the need of a tonic.

"I believe firmly in the good done by Pink Pills for Pale People and have advised many of my friends to use them."

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness. At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents per box; six boxes two dollars and a half.

# Down Again

In prices is the market too flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

**CALIFORNIA FEED CO.**  
TELEPHONE 121.

# Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.  
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# Shipping and Family Butchers.

## NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. I. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.  
Purveyors to Oceans and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

## Auction Sale of Delinquent Sugar Stock.

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction, by order of the treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Oiaa Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the fifteenth assessment, delinquent October 20th, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwold Building, Honolulu:

Certific.	Name.	Shares.
168	Joe Keakalawa	5
347, 1448, 1529	H. McKeechle	17, 10, 50
383	C. K. Holm	5
542	Mary E. Wynn	150
771, 772	Wm. Hayward	150, 150
1442	Mrs. Emma L. Crabbe	25
1450	Mrs. S. L. Williams	25
1526	F. Baptista	10
1551	John Manoa	10
1581	W. H. Cornwell	50
1704	L. Matthews	25

JAMES F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer.  
Honolulu, October 28, 1901.  
2325—Oct. 28; Nov. 1, 5, 8.

It was moving day for several business houses yesterday, and until a very late hour the stock and fixtures of the Honolulu Drug Company and McNary's shoe store were being transferred. McNary moved into the McIntyre block, and the drug company into the McIntyre room.



## SIX MONTHS TIME IS UP Fire Court Will Continue to Sit.

(From Saturday's daily.)

WERE the intentions of the legislature which created it followed out the Court of Fire Commissioners would have been abolished by time limitation yesterday. Fortunately the specific intention of the legislature in this respect was omitted from the act, and the court will no doubt sit until its labors are completed, depending upon the legislature to reimburse them at its next session.

The fire court has far from completed its labors, and will not do so for several months. Hardly more than three-fifths of the number of claims filed, aggregating over 6,000, have been heard and far from that number have been adjudicated.

The act to provide for the "ascertainment and payment of all claims which may be made by persons whose property was destroyed by fire in the years A. D. 1899 and 1900 under orders of the Board of Health" fixes the time of the service of said court by implication only.

There is no specific reference in the law to the term for which the said commissioners should be appointed, but in providing salaries for but six months, it is generally considered that it was the intention to limit the court to such a length of time.

The act was signed by Governor Dole, and became a law on the 30th day of April, 1901, and on the first of May following the Governor issued commissions to the present five members of the court. Consequently if the law had limited the court to six months their time of service must have ended yesterday. By omitting this provision from the statute the commission is still enabled to act, and will undoubtedly now work until every claim has been heard and adjudicated, even though it takes them until January or February of next year. With the matter of expenses to keep the commission running through that time some other method must be adopted.

The appropriation for the commission provided the following sums for expenses:

Commissioners at \$10 per diem while in session	\$9,000
Counsel for Territory at \$250 per month	1,500
Clerk of Commission at \$150 per month	900
Stenographer at \$125 per month	750
Interpreters at \$10 per diem	1,800
Bailiff at \$75 per month	450
Incidentals	1,000
Government witnesses	2,000

The total appropriation for expenses of the commission was \$17,400 as noted in the figures given above. While the commissioners were appointed six months ago, their actual sessions did not begin until the middle of May and the clerk, stenographer, bailiff, etc., did not begin their duties until that date. Consequently the six months would not actually expire until the middle of the present month, and as the court has not been in session every day, there is still considerable of the appropriation unspent. It is estimated that of the \$9,000 set apart for the pay of the five commissioners there is an unexpended balance sufficient to keep the court running for nearly two months. With the clerk, stenographer and bailiff it is different, as those officials were to receive a fixed salary each month, which will have been absorbed before the end of November. The money for expenses after that time must be secured from some other source. There is some possibility of having an additional amount turned over from some other fund for the use of the court, and if this cannot be legally done, the court will continue its sessions and trust to the next legislature to reimburse it for expenses and moneys paid out. The fund set aside for government witnesses has not been very heavily drawn upon, and may furnish some relief.

In order to facilitate the work of the commission the court has been divided into two sections. Only a majority of the commissioners is needed to hear claims, and while three members are sitting in court, two are busily engaged in adjudicating the claims which have already been heard. By this means considerable time is saved, and the big rush at the close of the session will be avoided. A large number of cases have already been decided but the court's findings will not be made public until every claim is adjudicated. Otherwise there is a likelihood of the court's decisions being used as a basis for representations at the hearing of other claims.

The fire court has been occupied all week with Chinese claims. Next week miscellaneous claims will be heard, including Hawaiian, and the claims of foreigners other than Japanese and Chinese. It is not unlikely that the "hole in the ground" investigation will be heard, this coming week.

There is to be a little further investigation also of the historical Oo feather cloak, which is listed at \$500. The one question which is not yet satisfactorily presented is, as to the real ownership of the famous garment, and the court will hear the testimony of a single witness on that point in executive session some time next week.

### A VIOLENT ATTACK OF CROUP CURED.

"Last winter an infant child of mine had croup in a violent form," says Elder John W. Rogers, a Christian Evangelist of Filley, Mo., U. S. A. "I gave her a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and in a short time all danger was past and the child recovered."



SETH LOW, ANTI-TAMMANY CANDIDATE.

Seth Low for the second time has tendered his resignation as president of Columbia College to accept the nomination of the anti-Tammany forces for mayor of New York. Four years ago Mr. Low offered his resignation under similar conditions, but the trustees refused to set upon it. Mr. Low was defeated in the campaign for mayor at that time.

## SCOPE OF THE HONOLULU ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE GIVEN

The plan of the Anti-Saloon League is to do here, as elsewhere, a general temperance work of education, moral suasion, legal suasion, or whatever is practical and best for the cause. We have no thought of spending much time in inquiring into individual habits, or one's partisan politics or any mere incidental, but our plan is first to sense the situation. To this end I have spent some little time and pains in the study of the history, institutions, spirit, laws and customs of this group of islands, pertaining to the liquor traffic and its results and have gotten much information and some encouragement. We have also made it a point, and shall continue to do so, to get by personal inquiry, from so many as we can reach and talk with, the consensus of the best citizens as to what is the real situation and need and what methods to adopt for practical results.

Our League is a practical organization of practical citizens, and we have no time nor disposition for things that are fanatical nor simply ideal, but are planning for that and only that which is practical, reasonable and reachable.

We recognize that temperance success is largely conditional upon temperance sentiment. When public sentiment is not high and strong it is hard for any government to control the liquor traffic. The finance department finds it difficult to refuse applications for license by whomsoever made. The police department finds it hard to enforce or even defend the temperance provisions of the law, and the legislature can more easily enact further license than for further restriction. Then the saloons have their drinkings and drunkenness, gambling and their concomitants have their rampage.

Then good people can be persuaded that alcoholic liquors are licensed in the interest of temperance and sobriety—that the way to decrease drunkenness is to increase the institutions which produce it. Then—GOD SAVE THE DAY!

But when there is a lively public interest in the question and the people are alert to the damage and iniquity of the liquor curse, and to the fact that the government is "of the people and by the people," and that they (the people) have the power and responsibility of its (the traffic's) control, the conditions are so changed that temperance success is greatly facilitated and often becomes popular. It is plain that much good temperance work has been done in these islands during the last century and good sentiment builded. During the later part of the period it is possible that governmental transition was so absorbing that

temperance agitation somewhat relaxed, also that the coming of a mixed multitude to these isles, many of whom are not temperance people, has decreased the average of temperance sentiment. Doubtless there is considerable of it that is latent, waiting to be stirred to potential action.

Appreciating therefore what good sentiment exists the League has planned to increase the same by a rational, wholesome agitation, through pulpit, press and much literature, freely circulated among the people.

An item of this literature will be a folder, setting forth the laws of Hawaii pertaining to the liquor traffic, by which all may conveniently inform themselves on this important subject.

The League has also planned, through its department of law enforcement, to assist the "powers that be," in every proper and practical way to make these laws more effective for the restriction and control of this giant monster of misery and crime, which is so rapidly increasing among us.

Furthermore, the Anti-Saloon League is giving special consideration to the question of the enactment, at the earliest convenience, of better laws—the best indeed that shall be found practicable, for the control of this curse.

We are working for the general good—present and future—of all classes, and our organization being thoroughly "Omni-Partisan and Inter-Denominational" has such broad catholicity that all kinds and degrees of people interested in temperance and good government can find place and work with us and feel no embarrassment; because it is patriotic and common ground for republicans, democrats and socialists; protestants, Romanists, Hebrews and all religions. In the States the practical qualities of the League and its work have won for it the co-operation of the temperance people of all political parties and all religious faiths. All evangelical denominations are heartily advocating it; Archbishop Ireland is vice president of the national organization, while Bishop Watson and other Catholics are active workers, and Hebrew rabbis with others, are federating against the evil which destroys the home, in this group of lovely islands, all friends of the cross, the flag, or humanity, are invited to put in their oars and pull together for the relief and progress of all classes and for all good interests here represented.

I. M. HARTLEY,  
Superintendent Anti-Saloon League.

## A HONOLULU WOMAN GETS NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES

A Honolulu lady has received a letter from her brother in the Philippines, from which we take the following extracts:

There was a terrible massacre of soldiers down on the island of Samar the other day, one whole company of the Ninth Infantry was surrounded by bolomen while they were at dinner, and only a few out of the whole company escaped. The Philippines seem to be getting bolder since McKinley's murder, and many of the people here predict that there will be another uprising.

Armstrong's boat took a lot of native and white soldiers down to the scene of the massacre the other day, and I guess we will get the full particulars when he comes back.

I think this will be a good lesson to the people in the states, who are always crying out that we are killing the poor Filipinos needlessly. Just think of the mothers and wives that lost sons and husbands that day! I wonder what they think about the poor Filipinos.

You could reach the world all over and you couldn't find another race that are as contemptible as the Goo-Gooes. They are taught to beg and steal from the cradle, and they remember their teachings to the grave. If they have the upper hand of you, there are none so haughty as they; but you get the upper hand, and they are the most cringing and servile vermin that ever infested the world. Words cannot describe the brutality and fiendishness of the average Filipino. An Apache is a smiling babe compared with these brutes; it is an every-day occurrence to pick up a paper and find out

that some Filipinos have been caught burying a man alive. Next to cock-fighting, I think that their favorite sport is burying people.

I guess I had better quit talking about them, as I lose my temper and the dirty "canaille" are not worth it; but I will say that if Bryan ever gets in, God pity the Americans that are in the Philippines. The natives think that Bryan is their right-hand man, and if he had gotten in on the last election I shudder to think of the results. Their ignorance is something appalling, and their chiefs just tell them "any old thing," and the poor fools believe it. Some American nigger told one of them that McKinley was a nigger, and I could not convince him to the contrary. They think the American nigger is a superior sort of a being, and it makes a "Goo-Goo" girl as proud as can be if she can catch one for a husband. This applies to the lower class.

We had quite impressive services here on the day of McKinley's funeral, the army, navy and civil government participating. All of the spare troops around Manila were in the parade, and the other ceremonies, and when the men-of-war opened up to fire the salute, it looked like a second battle of Manila with Dewey left out. The day was intensely hot, and I saw soldier after soldier drop in the ranks from heat.

Tell black that there is no work going on here yet to amount to anything. Everything is waiting for Congress to give us some kind of assurance that the "Constitution follows the Flag." People are afraid to invest their money, as they get no protection as yet.

This remedy not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the first symptoms appear, will prevent the attack. It contains no opium or other harmful substance, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii Territory.

Banister shoes at Manufacturers' Shoe Company.

## BOTH SIDES IN A RUSH Rapid Transit Men Hold to Their Right.

(From Saturday's daily.)

WITH a rush the men working in the new roadbed of the Rapid Transit company on lower King street answered the call of their foreman yesterday morning and came out of the ditch, and with a similar rush teamsters and shovellers with a dozen wagons of the Works department took to their vehicles and drove away. But the railroad men had no other intention than to place a pile of rails so that the wagons could not be brought close to the piles of earth excavated in preparing for the line, and as these were the objections of the drays they went off empty and peace rested where there might have been war. It was only one round, and that was soon over.

The difficulty which threatened to raise a riot arose over the disposition of the earth which is being taken out of the ditch made for the laying of the new tracks. The roads department had the idea that the contractor's plan was to take away all this earth and replace it with rock. So it was that the order was given that this debris be taken off the street and carted to the low ground further along King street. However it is the intention of the contractor to use the macadam and much of the earth in filling in between the ties of the track as laid and consequently the removal of any of it would mean a delay in the completion of the work.

When the teams of W. C. Achi, which are employed by the road department, appeared yesterday morning they were placed alongside the excavation and the men began to load the wagons from the piles of earth. There was objection made but as Contractor McKee was at a different point on the work, the Public Works Department people would not heed the protest of the luna. Finally the contractor appeared and when remonstrance failed he gave the orders to place obstructions in the way, and then the teams were driven off, as the instructions to take the earth did not include fighting for it.

As soon as the trouble appeared the men at interest got together and soon adjusted matters, and now there will be no effort on the part of the Roads men to take away any of the filling until the completion of the work of the contractor laying the line. The plan of the Roads Bureau was to utilize the material which was thus excavated for the purpose of easily filling in the stretch of King street which crosses the rice fields at such a low grade. The regular grade of the street across this low stretch is from six inches to a foot and a half above the present grade. During the winter rains much of this district is under mud and the Roads Bureau is now engaged in the filling in of this street so that there will be no difference between the grade given to the Rapid Transit company and that of the roadway.

This improvement of the makai side of the road puts the Tramways in a pocket along this stretch of the street. The line of the Rapid Transit company is to be laid parallel with the old road and makai. The roadway is to be elevated and the Tramways line will either have to be raised also or it will be absolutely out of it at a lower grade, where the water will fill the tracks, as it pours off the higher levels.

In a shooting scrape in Virginia, Robert Hafford, a prominent merchant, and Dr. C. R. McDaniel, a well known physician, were fatally wounded. John Walden, a deputy sheriff, was also badly hurt.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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From whatever cause arising.

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As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste

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From Torture by  
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SO-BOS-SO (Kilfly) is a liquid mixture designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-bos-so (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric Sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned. If your animals are troubled with lice use So-bos-so (Kilfly). It kills lice, or any vermin that may infect the fowls.

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Your use of So-bos-so (Kilfly) will result in more and better milk, more money, more comfort for cows, for horses, and for you.

Kilfly has proved a perfect success in this Territory, and until the arrival of large invoices recently, we have been unable to fill all orders. We have now a supply on hand and more on the way. Sufferers from the HORN FLY should give Kilfly a trial. We are the sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

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# Hawaiian Gazette.

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A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

TUESDAY : : : NOVEMBER 5.

Mrs. Roosevelt's remark that her gown cost her but \$300 per year will do as much to popularize the administration as anything her husband has said.

For an able, interesting and impartial account of the Hawaiian leper settlement at Molokai we commend Dr. Coker's report, appearing in this impression.

General Buller made the mistake of going into the Boer war too soon. The heroes of a nation are those who lead the way over places from which the obstructions have been cleared by the self-sacrificing spirit of other men. It is rare indeed that the General who begins a war is ever permitted to finish it.

The opponents of the Army canteen will welcome so useful an ally as the Major General commanding. General Miles, it is said, will oppose the re-establishment of the Post-Exchange bar. As Army officers in general think well of the canteen system, the reasons which have led General Miles to disagree with them will be awaited with much interest.

If any one wants to buy a steamer cheap he need only go to New York harbor. Owing to the dullness in ocean freights there are 124 deep-sea steamers berthed at Atlantic basin, an artificial port on the Brooklyn side of the bay. As the winter season is at hand this number is not likely to decrease. In all probability some of these steamers will come to the Pacific.

Porto Rico's desire to compete with California and Florida in the American orange market will increase her difficulties in Congress. Four Senators and a dozen Representatives, hitherto more or less indifferent, will now take an active part in defeating her political and commercial aspirations. It would have paid Porto Rico not to show her paces before the race began.

A Yokohama paper says that philatelists will be interested to learn that the Japanese authorities have under consideration a proposal to issue new three cent postal stamps in memory of the late Prince Kitashirakawa. The design recommended for the new stamp has in the center a picture of the Formosa Shrine, which is dedicated to the Prince, with the Imperial crest beside it surrounded by the letters "Imperial Japanese Post."

Hundreds of sympathetic letters and presents of flowers and food were sent to the assassin Czolgosz in Auburn prison. None of them were permitted to reach him. The man died, assuming that the execution went off as ordered, without the knowledge that he had a friend or admirer in the world. The custom is new in the literature of American criminology but it is one that should not be permitted to lapse.

The algaroba, which is to be sent to Portugal at the instance of M. de Canavaro, may prove to be as much of a blessing to the denuded plains of that country as it has been to Hawaii. A tree that grows fast, provides shade and fuel, feed for stock and honey for bees and which, without care, quickly spreads over a wide country, resisting drought and keeping well, is a tree worth having. Spain as well as Portugal might find it profitable to try some experiments with the algaroba.

It is a pleasure to know that greater care is to be exercised hereafter in the installation of wires. When concentrated fire is taken into a place of business or residence the utmost precaution should not only be used by the people who do the work but by the authorities as well. The testing of street wires should be frequent and thorough to prevent such an accident as happened to a hackman three years ago or was narrowly averted the other day in front of the Metropolitan Meat Market.

The impression of Secretary Wilson that the planters are opposed to Jared Smith, chief of the United States Experiment Station here, is unfounded. Nor is it true that any special opposition to him exists in other quarters. Some have regretted the necessity under which Mr. Smith labored for the cutting away of trees to grow others, but all agree that his experiments are meant to increase the resources of the Territory, to aid the small proprietor and to lower the cost of living. We see no reason to doubt that the work of the Agricultural Department will be as productive and as praiseworthy here as it has been in any other part of the Union.

The Panama lobby is fighting both and naught but it is not thought that success will crown its efforts. Public sentiment in the United States seems to have crystallized around the Nicaragua project. The advantages of Nicaragua lake as a naval rendezvous and as a place where a ship would lose all its barnacles by the action of fresh water have their weight and the matter of distance gets consideration. As to Panama, commerce in the Pacific would feel the bad effect of the prevailing calms, and the danger of canalization to the canal itself is a more momentous than would be the case in Nicaragua. Furthermore the task which would be the original French scheme aimed at the beginning of the work, not one to attract the A— in taxes.

## EDUCATION AND EQUALITY.

All because President Roosevelt entertained at dinner Booker T. Washington, the negro president of a negro school in Alabama, there is raging a storm which threatens to eclipse that which blows about his policy of appointing good men, whether or not they are negroes, to office in the south. There are many foolish things being said during this war, things which had better be left unsaid, but through it all there is a current of understanding of the position of the negro, which promises in the end to result in the solution of the race problem of the South.

While this truly great worker for the uplifting of his people was at the table of Theodore Roosevelt another negro laborer in the same field, the president of a school, was quoted in the great journals of the East as saying that the hope of the negro was that he might maintain his identity and through education reach a position of racial importance which would be impossible if there should be any partial amalgamation. He adjured his people to not struggle for social equality, which must result in bitterness, but to make a place for themselves and so fill it that they would be respected and live peaceful lives.

It is the close of the second generation since the negro question wrought for the division of the people, and therefore there may be a calm view taken of the future and the way in which the later generations will view the negro in the life of the republic. No backward step ever will mark the American republic. The political equality which was given to this race by the American people cannot be taken from them. But the difference in their social status, as in connection with the white people, is as marked today as it was forty years ago.

It would be safe to say that of the majority of the negroes of the United States today not one-half ever strive for social equality with the whites. Men and women there are of that race who are as delicate of feeling as any of their fair-skinned brethren or sisters. They feel the slight of the withdrawn garment, the implied contamination, as deeply, even more than did their parents the lash. They are the equals of the whitest and bluest blooded in feeling, but there must be worn away by generations the touch of the social difference which grew from years of servitude and mastery. This feeling is not entirely of one side. In the normally constituted of the one race it is as finely felt as in the same specimen of the other.

In the city of Washington there is a church where the best educated and most perfectly organized society of the hundred thousand negroes of the Capital City worship. Into that edifice, which is an ornament to the city, there go each Sabbath hundreds of negroes whose aim in life is to live that they may respect themselves and be respected by their neighbors. Yet a white person is made to feel actually uncomfortable if by chance he wanders into that church. There is a sense of self-sufficiency among those well groomed and well-bred negroes which renders them a society apart as well from the whites as from the ignorant and evil of their own race. And of this class of the race in that city there has never been a criminal, nor any trouble as to the fourteenth amendment.

It is from the pushing, talking assertive negro that the race suffers. The Washingtons spend their lives in uplifting. They leave their people the better for their lives and labor. The Perry Carsons are of another kind and they create a feeling of repulsion, for that tribute which is wrong from an unwilling people, whether of place or position, is paid in the coin of ill will. The negro who has forced himself into the hotel or cafe under threat of the law, has found his service too ill for comfort, and the people upon whom he has forced his society never forget the intrusion.

The hope for the South is education. The people will be advanced only through the cultivation of the mass of the population, and until they have come to realize that this is their only hope, until they abandon their effort to wrest recognition which is withheld from ancient prejudice, rather compelling it by personal attainment, there will be a race question, and the Anglo-Saxon will not be the one who suffers.

## COW PEAS AND CHICKENS.

In the Eastern States the growing of cow peas as food for chickens is not uncommon and the fowls fed upon them are said to do well. Cow peas for other purposes are being imported here but there is no good reason why they should not be used as chicken feed and many reasons why the poultryman should be glad of the chance to try them. Experts in chicken culture here say that fowls soon exhaust an ordinary acreage of lawn or pasture land. They do well when they pioneer it, the second generation does tolerably well and the third generation has hard luck in the effort to keep alive. The remedy is to diversify the growths of the soil and nothing is better for that than crops which supply acceptable chicken food. Given four acres for fowls and two acres might be set apart for cow peas. The fowls being kept while the crop is growing, on the other two. Then when the peas are ready, set out the first tract to something else, wheat if preferred, thus preparing for a second semi-annual rotation of crops. As a subsidiary crop there can be nothing better than red-peppers of which all fowls are very fond. Of course all chicken runways should have plenty of fresh water—not water set out in pans, but rather running in a stream or dipping into a shallow concrete basin under a tap.

## THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER.

The negro as a soldier was successful in the Civil War and made a good impression as far as he was used, in the war with Spain. The qualities that render him useful in a military way are described as follows by Captain R. L. B. Lord who lately commanded a regiment of Alabama colored volunteers. "His character was submissive to discipline, he was brave, by nature, a good humored, original French soldier, almost and subordinate, from previous habit of life, and then the extent of the con-

superiors, from poverty more used to plain food, fewer clothes and comforts; the average negro volunteer comes to the colors with more of the first urgent, needed qualities of the soldier, and readier for service than the white. He ought in all reason to make, and I believe he will make, a sudden emergency soldier par excellence."

If the negro is looking for a career, the military one seems to be opening to him, as it will always be necessary to keep large garrisons in the Philippines. In that climate the negro is at home and, judging from an article printed elsewhere, he seems to be looked upon by the native inhabitants with great respect.

## CROKER'S CANDIDATE.

The nomination of Mr. Shepard as the Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York simply meant that Mr. Croker preferred to have a Democrat in office who was opposed to him than to see the Democratic organization broken by the triumph of the Republicans.

Croker knew that no out-and-out Tammany man could be elected this year. The next thing was to get a Democrat elected, no matter what his views on Tammany might be, and take the chances of binding him afterwards to the interests of the only coherent party he could look to for support and promotion. Even if he should prove irreconcilable to the Hall he could not do much harm. The Hall would survive him and perhaps keep him from being renominated, and in the meanwhile all Tammany men would not be turned out of office. In dealing with a Republican Mayor things would not go so well. Tammany would lose its hold; its methods in the past would be thoroughly and relentlessly exposed; its chances of political return materially cut down. As a choice of evils Mr. Croker prefers a moderately anti-Tammany Democrat to a strenuously anti-Tammany Republican.

The situation seems to be well enough understood by the voters of New York to make the prospects of Mr. Low's election very good indeed.

## THE RED BANANA.

Twenty years ago no one who bought a banana in the New York market took a yellow-skinned one if there was a red-skinned specimen to be had. The yellow ones were called plantains and their coarse quality and their want of delicate flavor put them under the gastronomic ban. At present, as we hear, the red banana is not often seen in the East, the yellow variety having captured and held the trade.

The change was not one of palate. Time had not improved the plantain nor had it robbed the red banana of its fine texture nor of its exquisite creamy flavor. But growers had found that the percentage of loss from a shipment of yellow-skinned bananas was only about one-half that of a shipment of the red variety, so they concluded to stick to the more profitable fruit. And that is why the banana buyers of the east have to content themselves with inferior stock.

But why should the banana-buyer of Hawaii follow suit? For his own consumption why should he not have the best banana that grows? We have often thought the Hawaiian-Chinese were strangely lacking in business push in that they did not import red banana plants from Cuba and put the product on the local market. Ten acres of this delectable fruit, supplying the Honolulu demand today, would make a small fortune for the grower.

Soil and climate are favorable. Mr. Damon, in experiments at Moaialua, has shown what may be done, but no one has yet taken up the red banana as a business proposition. Why shouldn't Wahiawa try?

## RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

All the talk of close commercial relations with Cuba is premature, for the very good reasons, first that there is no government there with which the United States may treat, and second that the conditions under which such a treaty may be made, a declaration on the part of that country as to its own tariff in which the United States may desire a modification, are not present. It will be the first aim of a Cuban republic to secure a commercial treaty which will give special advantages to the great staples of the island, sugar and tobacco. Already members of the constitutional convention have endeavored to learn the desires of this country, and the disposition which will be manifested toward the sugar imports.

It must not be lost to sight that in reciprocity treaties the first duty and view of the commissioners of the United States is to the people. It must be shown that advantages will accrue to the country, through exports which would not move without the special inducement of tariff concessions, before a treaty of open trade may be hoped for by another nation. The question then will be what advantages has Cuba to offer to this country in exchange for a discriminating duty on sugar and tobacco. In this connection the view taken of the matter by the Washington "Star" is:

It is never safe to permit sentiment to invade the domain of business. We sympathized with the Cubans in their adversity under Spain and in the end went to war in their behalf. The United States does not regret the act. It wishes Cuba well in the effort she is about to make to take a place among the nations. As a near neighbor we shall watch her progress with solicitude. But in dealing with her as to business relations we shall plant ourselves of course on a business basis. We shall want something in return for whatever we are asked to grant, and it will be necessary for Cuba to consider our propositions as purely from a business viewpoint as they have been made. We shall have the advantage of her in this, that we shall be able to get along without her very much more easily than she will be able to get along without us.

There is every reason to believe that there will be found a common ground upon which the two countries may approach each other in the reciprocity discussions. There is in America a market for the sugar and tobacco of Cuba. In that island there is a market for flour and other food products. The relation between the consumption of the two countries is to be first ascertained and then the extent of the con-

ditions may be figured. The feeling of the majority of the people of the East probably is that the greatest latitude should be given to the people of the islands. How far this feeling will go is a question, but it may be safe to assume that the business men of the Senate will look first to the purely trade features. It is something for something, not something for nothing that rules in the national councils as well as in private life. No common stage saying was so popular as that of Sir Hopkins: "My maw says you can't make nothin' doin' nothin' for nobody for nothin'." So it is that the treaty making power and the concurring body will both be on guard for American interests.

There is a coveting spirit growing in the East. The idea of annexing Cuba finds great favor, and the decrease of the Anti-Imperialistic league takes from the field one of the elements which has combatted the sentiment. There can be however no success attending such a fight for some time, for the Cubans are too proud of their new found power to permit the merging of the island into the great country which made their own rule possible. The annexation of Cuba should it come will be long delayed.

## BOER RECONCENTRATED.

While yellow journals howl down the policy of the British South African concentration camps, alleging a parallel between them and the Weyler prisons which made Spanish rule in Cuba impossible, Gen. Kitchener goes on caring for the non-combatants in a way which is inspiring the respect of the world. That there is nothing to fear from the complete knowledge of the methods which govern in these camps, the general commanding the forces in South Africa now has on his hands a commission of six ladies, engaged in preparing a report for the government upon the conditions which exist all over the conquered territory.

There is no question but war brings in its train suffering. The women and children who stay at home and look after the little fields and less stock, finding their protectors gone and the state of the country such that they may not continue their feeble attempts to raise crops for their own maintenance, are ready subjects for the camp. The reconcentrated is fed and humanely treated, or the commission which is on tour never would have gotten past Cape Town. That General Kitchener has given to these unfortunate everything that he could, and has maintained his reputation for humanity, is taken for granted and that he has given every opportunity to the commission to visit the camps and personally inspect the people there, is what might have been expected.

Just so long as the country is filled with scouting bands of the Boer guerrillas, so long will it be necessary to hold the aged and feeble in the towns in camps. The end is not in sight in so far as the hopelessness of the struggle goes, yet none but admit that there can be one ending only. How great damage may be done to the country before the beaten Boers will admit it is a question which time only may answer. Until such time there will be more or less trouble as to the non-fighting element but as to the actual condition of the people who have been collected in the towns, the forthcoming Blue Book must be awaited, though no one will think there is any possible comparison between the Cubans driven from their homes and the Boers cared for in well kept camps.

## The White Star Line.

The rumor of the sale of the White Star line to J. Pierpont Morgan is being strenuously denied by the officials who add that even Morgan has not money enough to buy control. The enormous earnings of the company, as shown by the financial statement given below, seem to give some credit to this statement. The London Daily News has compiled the following statement of receipts and expenses of a single trip of the big liner:

RECEIPTS.  
400 saloon passengers, \$110 to \$175 per berth ..... \$81,004.50  
260 second cabin passengers, \$50 to \$57.50 per berth ..... 13,975.00  
1,038 steerage passengers, at \$29.50 each ..... 30,650.00  
Total receipts from passengers ..... \$125,630.00

In addition to these figures are receipts from cargo amounting to 2,000 tons of woollens, dry goods, cutlery, goat skins, etc. Only 2,000 tons of the Oceanic's 6,000 tons of cargo space was utilized, nor does this include the subsidy from the British government for the right to enroll the Oceanic as an auxiliary cruiser.

EXPENSES.  
Coal, 2,100 tons, at \$3 ..... \$ 6,300.00  
Engineering department ..... 6,000.00  
Victualing department ..... 10,000.00  
Wear and tear ..... 2,500.00  
Sailing department ..... 1,800.00  
Piloting in New York harbor ..... 131.76  
Piloting from Liverpool and Queenstown ..... 100.00  
Tugs at \$10 an hour for docking, stevedoring, custom house, longshoremen, wireless telegraph system and miscellaneous ..... \$,168.24  
Total ..... \$35,000.00

Deducting the expenses from the receipts, there is an apparent profit exceeding \$90,000 on a single trip.

## Republicans Differ.

After the announcement on the streets yesterday morning of the nomination of James Lewis by the native party, the sentiment of Republican leaders on the subject of endorsing the nomination was divided. While some held aloof, others pointed out that it is the duty of the Republicans to enter the field with as strong a candidate as can be found. There will be a strong element which will oppose any endorsement of Lewis even though it is candidate can be elected—Hilo Tribune.

## Installation of a Canon.

The Rev. W. Ault of Walluku was duly installed a canon of the church at St. Andrew's cathedral last evening. During the service Mr. Ault was conducted to a high altar and several responses. The Rev. Canon went to the pulpit, read himself in and then preached the sermon. Special music was rendered by the choir.

## Scrofula

This root of many evils—  
Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—  
Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Elias Verano, Waverling, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle calmed her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for today and accept no substitute.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKET, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 784, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

## TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ..... 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 107,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ..... \$,894,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,000,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 45,894,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure: Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

## CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Grave Pain in the back, and all kinds of complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 50 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

## Humburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## Castle & Cooke, -LIMITED-

## LIFE and FIRE

## INSURANCE

## AGENTS. . .

## AGENTS FOR

## New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

## Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

## Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

## Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

## AGENTS FOR THE

## Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Insurance Co., Ltd., of London.

## Scottish Union & National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

## Widow's of Madagabur General Insurance Company.

## Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

## INSURANCE

## Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

## AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

## Northern Assurance Company,

## OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

## Accumulated Funds ... \$2,975,000.

## British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

## OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

## Capital ..... £1,000,000

## Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

## THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

## AGENTS.

## The Bank of Hawaii

## LIMITED.

## Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

## CAPITAL ..... \$500,000.00

## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

## Chas. M. Cooke ..... President

## P. C. Jones ..... Vice President

## C. H. Cooke ..... Cashier

## F. C. Atherton ..... Assistant Cashier

## Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

## Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

## Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

## Judd Building, Fort Street.

## How to Save Fuel

## THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

## These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kalahe Mill, Hawaii.

## GEORGE OSBORNE, Kalahe, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.







**MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORE  
CLOSURE AND OF SALE.**

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2689-2695.



# WELLER AND SOCIALIST

## Will Race in Hilo On New Year's Day.

G. S. McKenzie, the manager of the Volcano Stables at Hilo, who returned from the Coast on the Sonoma, has formulated plans for the Thanksgiving and New Year's day races at Hilo, which McKenzie is the manager. The meeting on the 28th instant will be in a way a preliminary to the big meeting to be held in Hilo on January 1, 1902, and it has been arranged mainly to induce owners to get their stock up in order that they may be in shape by the beginning of the year.

The program for Thanksgiving day is as follows:

1. Trotting and pacing, 2:20 class, purse \$100.
2. Half-mile dash, free for all, purse \$100.
3. Half-mile dash, Japanese-owned horses, purse \$50.
4. Five furlongs dash, free for all, purse \$75.
5. Six furlongs dash, free for all, purse \$100.
6. One mile dash, free for all, purse \$100.
7. Half-mile dash, Japanese-owned horses, purse \$50.
8. One mile hurdle race, purse \$75.

The conditions of the races call for three horses to enter, and there to start. Horses finishing second will save entrance money, which will come out of the purse. The races will commence at 1 o'clock.

Bob Ballentine goes up to Hilo tomorrow with Molly Connors and possibly Virginia A. and others. Jim McAuliffe will take Weller up to the Kinau, and George Thomas, Cal Leonard and John Callahan are also arranging to go along. The latter may take up Edna G.

Jim McAuliffe, who recently returned from Australia, has taken charge of Weller, which horse has been looked after by Cal Leonard in his absence.

There will be two afternoons of racing at Hilo between Thanksgiving and New Year's day. There will be no racing on Christmas day. The New Year's meeting will extend over January 1st and 2d. Mr. McKenzie has arranged with the Kinau Steamship Company for the Kinau to leave for Hilo at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, December 30, and to return to Honolulu at 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday, January 3d. This arrangement will allow passengers to witness all the racing, and to have time to depart without being rushed. Excursion rates will prevail, that is, one fare will be charged for the round trip.

On Saturday McKenzie and Prince David met and agreed to race Weller and Socialist at a mile on January 1st. The race, which will be the second on the card, will be for the valuable trophy known as the Hilo Track cup and a purse of \$150. After that race has been decided the two owners have agreed, whichever horse wins, to race again on some date yet to be decided, at a distance of one and one-quarter miles.

Following are the programs for January 1 and 2:

### NEW YEAR'S DAY.

1. Trotting and pacing, 2:14 class, Holmes cup and purse of \$100.
2. One mile dash, free for all, Hilo Track cup and purse of \$150.
3. Half-mile dash, free for all, purse \$100.
4. Trotting and pacing, 2:38 class, purse \$75.
5. Three-eighths mile dash, purse \$75.
6. Half-mile dash, Japanese-owned horses, purse \$50.
7. Six furlongs dash, free for all, purse \$100.
8. Five furlongs dash, free for all, purse \$100.
9. Half-mile dash, Japanese-owned horses, purse \$50.
10. One mile hurdle race, six jumps, purse \$75.

### JANUARY 2.

1. Trotting and pacing, 2:20 class, purse \$100.
2. Half-mile dash, free for all, handicapped, purse \$100.
3. Half-mile dash, Japanese-owned horses, purse \$25.
4. Five furlongs dash, free for all, handicapped, purse \$75.
5. One mile dash, free for all, Hilo Mercantile cup and purse of \$100.
6. One and one-quarter mile hurdle race, eight hurdles, purse \$75.
7. Six furlongs dash, free for all, handicapped, purse \$75.
8. Consolation race, one mile, purse \$75.

The rubber barrier will be used to start all races with. This has been experimented with recently and found to act perfectly.

G. S. McKenzie bought a number of horses while at the Coast, which left for Hilo on October 15th on the Falls of Clyde. Bob Burns has charge of the shipment. Included in the lot are several green harness horses by Nutwood, and two Creighton and two Imp. St. Saviour colts. There is also on board the Falls of Clyde, Del Vista, a four-year-old running mare by Delmar-Playful, and a three-year-old bay gelding by George Kenney-Greenwich.

Jockey Golden, who rode Socialist in his races at the Coast last year, is on his way to the Islands, together with another boy, Jockey Piggett and Rosa may also come.

Jim Quisenberry is at present driving a likely looking black trotter which shows promise of having speed.

### Hilo's Swimming Club.

Last May a party of Hilo's young business men formed themselves into an organization known as the Hilo Swimming Club, and made application to the Public Works Department for a license to use the Coconut Island at any time on request by the government. The license was refused by the last Kinau before was received from Honolulu that before any favor could be extended it would be necessary to forward a copy of the club's by-laws, showing the object and purposes of the organization.

A meeting was held last Tuesday evening at the Commercial Hotel, when some fourteen members attending. The business of the meeting was the consideration of the by-laws, which were read and finally adopted. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Vickers, McKenney,

and McLean, were appointed to revise the by-laws and forward a copy to the superintendent of Public Works by the first steamer.

There was some discussion had as to whom Coconut Island belonged to, whether it was Territorial or Federal property, but as no one present could vouchsafe the necessary information the matter was left standing. The club officers are: H. Vickers, president; Mr. Milton Rice, first vice president and treasurer; W. S. McLean, second vice president, and A. C. McKenney, secretary.—Hawaii Herald.

## MRS. WILCOX'S PAPER IS OUT

Mrs. Theresa Wilcox's paper, the Home Rule Republican, made its appearance on Saturday, printed in English and Hawaiian. The editor of the English side is Solomon Meheula, late clerk of the House of Representatives. In his salutatory this gifted man says:

It will be the object of this paper to teach and reiterate the knowledge that the "shibboleth equal rights" does not mean license, or the liberty to have your own way despite the rights and objections of others, but that it is a very precious privilege obtained by other races and nations through much suffering and self-denial. We, the Hawaiians, have "willy" "nilly" had this inestimable boon conferred on us through the exigencies and necessities of the United States in their Spanish-American war. The past is gone and irrevocable. Some of us Hawaiians no doubt would gladly welcome back the former conditions of things, if things could be restored to just how they were during the monarchy, but the majority of us recognize the utility of such a dream and desire with all our hearts to educate such of our race to the point of understanding and appreciating the glorious boon of "equal rights," of the free and unrestricted ballot.

We do not propose or want to enter into any useless controversy with either the old republican party, the democratic party, or any other political party or parties. But we do propose to stand up for equal rights, opportunities and treatment for those of the aboriginal race as for his white or foreign brother or sister, knowledge, attainments and character being equal.

We do not propose to stand up higher and see the white brother given a higher wage or position for the same work or qualifications of the brown skin brother. Nor do we propose to let the irregularities of a white official be condoned without a protest and a poor kanaka official pilloried for the same or a less offense. We warn all concerned that for every such exhibition of partiality, we will draw the parallel and leave it to the public to judge.

The special features of the English side of the paper are an attack upon the genealogical claim of Mrs. Defries and nine local brevities, of which these are four:

Mrs. Robert W. Wilcox receives every Monday afternoon from 2 to 5.

The High Chiefess Elizabeth Kekaula Pratt and her niece, Princess Eva Kuwailanihiamama Cartwright will go abroad for a prolonged stay on the 9th inst.

Queen Lilioekalani, accompanied by Delegate and Mrs. R. W. Wilcox, spent a very pleasant day at Manoa a few days ago. She enjoyed herself collecting ferns for her garden.

Delegate and Mrs. R. W. Wilcox paid a visit to Lieutenant Commander and wife C. F. Pond a few days ago on board the U. S. Iroquois, where they were entertained at supper.

### Baseball on Maui.

On last Sunday afternoon a high class game of baseball was put up at Wells Park between the Morning Stars and a picked team of M. A. A's.

Three runs in the third inning and one in the fifth was the score of the Stars, and two runs in the seventh and three in the ninth were chalked up for the M. A. A's, giving them the game by one run. The Stars had the game in their pockets until the ninth inning, when Fletcher Jackson became rattled and went clear off his form, letting the M. A. A's come in easy. But it was a good game and well worth seeing from start to finish. Catcher Cummings of the M. A. A's played the game of his life, putting up an errorless record behind the bat.

### Score by Innings:

Morning Stars 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 4  
Maui Athletics 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 3  
Two-base hit, Hall  
Struck out—By Thompson, 11, by Jackson, 5  
Umpires—Cottrell and Schrader—Maui News

### ABOUT TOWN.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

Readers of the Honolulu papers are familiar with it. At first it created considerable excitement. Week after week went by and the good people of Honolulu ceased to wonder and settled down to the fact that what so many of their neighbors said must be true. Any medicine that is endorsed like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills by our own citizens soon becomes a household remedy. Ask any citizen of Honolulu what will cure kidney trouble and the answer invariably is "Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Mr. Charles Comey, of Cyclometers street, this city, is one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage. He relates his experience thus: "I have been a hack driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation in which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself from a lame back for a long while, and in my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what grand work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.



The "Morning Stars" baseball team of Wailuku, Maui, which recently played a sensational 12-innings tie game with the Maui Athletic Association nine.

## SPRECKELS' POSTAL CONTRACT SEEMS TO BE IN DANGER

WELLINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Postmaster General gave notice this evening to move the following resolutions next week:

1. "That in view of the temporary agreements with the J. D. Spreckels and Brothers Company (the Oceanic Steamship Company of San Francisco) for the performance of a three-weekly service between San Francisco and Auckland for one year expiring next month, (a) this House authorizes the Government to enter into a contract with the said company for a renewal of the present San Francisco mail service for a term of three years, subject to the following conditions: (b) That the payment for the conveyance of mails from New Zealand to San Francisco shall be at the rate of 7s. 6d. per pound for letters, 1s. per pound for books, packets, etc., and 6d. per pound for newspapers, or (c) that in lieu of the foregoing payments a fixed annual subsidy of £20,000 be paid, provided that one British-owned steamer, registered in New Zealand, be employed in the service; (d) that the time between San Francisco and Auckland shall not exceed seventeen days; (e) that no bonus shall be paid for early arrival, and a penalty of the rate of £4 an hour shall be enforced only when late delivery exceeds forty-eight hours; (f) that all mails tendered to the contractors at Auckland and San Francisco by, or on behalf of, the Postmaster General of New Zealand shall be conveyed by the contract vessels, and sufficient and secure accommodation provided for the same; (g) that suitable accommodation and lighting shall be provided for the purpose of sorting the mails on board the contract vessels, and first-class accommodation provided without charge for a mail agent and assistant, or if required, two assistants; (h) that during the continuance of the contract, and so long as the same shall be faithfully carried out by the contractors, no charge for harbor dues, dock dues, or other rates shall be made or levied under the Harbors Act, 1878, or any amendment thereof, or under any special Act in that behalf at the Port of Auckland for any of the steam vessels employed in carrying out the contract; (i) that any agreement entered into between the Postmaster General of New Zealand and the J. D. Spreckels and Brothers Company, shall, where applicable, follow the provisions of the agreement entered into between the Postmaster General and the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited), on August 14, 1895, and the renewed agreement made on April 11, 1899; (j) and that the terms and conditions of clause 7 of the agreement of August 14, 1895, providing for the detention of the vessels at San Francisco for the mails from Great Britain shall be given effect to as far as may be consistent with the contract subsisting between the J. D. Spreckels and Brothers Company and the United States Government."

2. "That in the event of it being found impracticable to arrange a contract for the three-weekly San Francisco service on the foregoing terms, this House authorizes the Government to enter into negotiations for establishing a three-weekly or a four-weekly Vancouver mail service, subject to the following conditions: (a) That the contract shall be for a term of not less than three, or more than five years; (b) that the payment shall not exceed £20,000 a year; (c) that the service shall be performed by vessels of not less than 6,000 tons, having first-class passenger accommodations, and fitted with all modern improvements and also refrigerating chambers and chilled chambers, for fruit and dairy produce; (d) that the time shall not exceed 18 days between Vancouver and a New Zealand port, the selection of which to be at the contractor's option; (e) that the terms and conditions of the contract proposed in respect of the San Francisco service shall be applied to the Vancouver service so far as they can be adopted."

3. "That the Government shall also negotiate for a fortnightly intercolonial service to provide prompt connection with the Federal mail service at Melbourne and Sydney, (a) between Wellington and Sydney, or (b) between Melbourne and the Bluff, and in addition, in the event of the San Francisco service not being arranged, (c) between Sydney and Auckland."

Members are reticent upon the question of the mail services, but they agree in expressing approval of the Government's action in bringing down the resolutions in ample time to allow them to be fully considered. A long and warm debate is expected when the question comes up for decision. The division will be exceedingly close.

### VIEWS MR. SPRECKELS' AGENT

Mr. Dunnet, Mr. Spreckels' agent, says the government is perfectly aware that it is an impossibility under the present American shipping laws for any but American ships to trade between Honolulu and San Francisco, so he cannot see the force of the offer of an annual subsidy of £20,000 in lieu of postage, provided that one British-owned steamer registered in New Zealand be employed in the service. Mr. Dunnet says it seems to be forgotten that the colony pays nothing at all for the inward service, which is subsidized by the American government, and all the company is asking is a fair amount for the return trip, as it is impossible to run an unsubsidized service across the Pacific. When I questioned him as to what might happen if Mr. Spreckels cannot see his way to accept the rates offered by the New Zealand government, Mr. Dunnet pointed out that the essence of the company's contract with the American government was the republic and the commonwealth. He believed that Mr. Spreckels could get the contract amended so as to make the terminus at Queensland, where the service would be welcomed, and this would result in New Zealand being out. Such a route would give Australia a twenty-eight day service. He also pointed out that even at the present time there was nothing to prevent the boats leaving from Queensland direct on the home-ward run.

AUCKLAND MERCHANTS' VIEWS. The mail service proposals of the postmaster general, published on Saturday morning, created a great deal of talk in business circles, and considerable alarm was expressed at the position in which the proposals place the San Francisco service. Among Auckland merchants, and, indeed, among all classes of the community there is but one opinion regarding the utility of the San Francisco mail, and a unanimous feeling that a great injury will be done Auckland by its stoppage. Our reporter spoke to several business men on the subject on Saturday. He found the majority hopeful that the Auckland members might be able to do something to change the ministerial proposals, but all were strongly of the opinion that should this fail, and the service be ultimately threatened, the movement should be most substantially resisted by the citizens of Auckland.

CABLE FROM MR. SPRECKELS. WELLINGTON, Oct. 14.—I understand that Mr. Dunnet, the agent of Mr. Spreckels in New Zealand, who is at present in Wellington, has received a cable message stating that Mr. Spreckels declined the proposals made in the resolutions now put before Parliament by ministers. It was fully expected that this would be the result by all parties.

### WILL NOT DELAY NAVAL SITE CASES

The absence of Commandant Merry at Tutuila will not delay or embarrass the Pearl Harbor site in the Federal court. He is expected to return before the day of trial, which is the 21st of November, but if he is not back then he will positively be here early in December. The trial of the first of these cases is expected to last for several weeks and perhaps longer. It will perhaps be difficult to get a jury to try the case because of the fact that many are interested in one or the other of the sugar plantations. The principal evidence will relate to the values of the land and this is expected to be a long and tedious proceeding.

### AN ENGLISH ENGINEER CLAIMS TO HAVE DISCOVERED RICH GOLD MINES IN EGYPT

These mines are supposed to have been worked at the time of the Pharaohs.

# CUTICURA

## REMEDIES THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

### Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

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